

## TAKE UP ON CAN OF NATIONAL SAFETY

Congress Members Echo Warning in 'N. Y. Herald' on Arms Limitation.

### EDITORIAL APPROVED

'Reduction, Not Disarmament; Insurance, Not Surrender,' Is Best Policy.

### U. S. ARMY NOW 11TH RATE

Poindexter, Wadsworth, Hale, New, Stanley, McCormick Favor Prevention.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.

"We must consider our national safety." These words earnestly uttered to-day by Senator Poindexter (Wash.), Republican, acting chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and by Senator Stanley (Pa.), Democrat, summed up the comment in official circles, without respect to party lines, on THE NEW YORK HERALD's leading editorial this morning.

Without exception members of the Senate and House echoed the warning against the tendency in some quarters to regard the coming conference on limitation of armaments as an opportunity to scrap its navy and decrease its army as an unselfish example to the rest of the world.

The editorial slogan, "Reduction, not Disarmament; Insurance, not Surrender," was accepted by Republican and Democratic leaders, members of the Naval Affairs Committee, Military Affairs Committee and the committees dealing with foreign relations. All agreed that reduction of armaments should be general and proportionate.

### Some Discussion Academic.

"I must commend THE NEW YORK HERALD," said Senator Poindexter, "for bringing this important question to the attention of the people of the United States. It would be a great mistake if the idea should prevail that this is to be a conference for complete disarmament. We must consider our national safety."

"A great deal of the discussion on the subject is largely academic, for the reason that as a practical proposition we are advised by the highest authority in Great Britain that its naval program will not in any way be affected by the conference."

"There is nothing new in this policy of Great Britain. When President Wilson proposed the limitation of armaments as one of his fourteen points, Great Britain agreed to it, with the express reservation that no such limitation should apply to her navy."

"The United States, of course, cannot formally bind itself in this conference to accept an inferior position to any other power. This has been declared many times by both administrative and legislative authorities in this country, so that we enter the conference subject to these limitations, which, of course, is very far from being disarmament."

"THE NEW YORK HERALD" editorial very logically points out the misapprehension which exists as to disarmament. There must be, of course, sufficient civilized forces to defend civilization, and this is true regardless of any international differences or viewpoints."

"It is true as a universal, fundamental, human fact, if there should be disarmament, the uncivilized hordes of the world would be far superior in power to the civilized peoples. It would mean, in other words, the return of mankind to barbarism. The idea of some very deluded but well intentioned pacifists that we should set an example to the world by immediately scrapping our army and navy is just as absurd as would be the proposition to abolish the police and the sheriffs and the marshals and the State constabulary and the militia and other forces which are back of our laws and courts."

"The result, of course, would be disorder, loot, chaos and destruction of society. These theories apparently will not learn by example."

"China long ago adopted a pacifist policy and the result is she has been drawn and quartered by the military powers of the world. The United States offers a more convincing example of international respect than China, and if we should be foolish enough to accept the advice of men who lived in an ideal world and shut their eyes to the realities of life, we would very quickly become as contemptible in an international sense as Mesopotamia or Egypt."

### U. S. Army Now Twelfth in List.

Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.), chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said:

"I am in hearty accord with THE NEW YORK HERALD's editorial. Frankly I cannot believe that the army of the United States can be reduced to less than it is at present, 150,000. It might go as low as 125,000, but that would verge on complete disarmament."

"It will surprise many persons to know that at present the United States stands thirteenth among all the nations in comparison of the organized military forces with the population. In other words there are twelve other nations that have proportionately larger armies than the United States. And this includes even the National Guard and the officers enrolled in the Reserve Corps."

"In actual standing armies the United States is twelfth on the list. That is, there are eleven other nations that have armies larger than ours. Our army at present is the same size as that of Germany, which was reduced by the treaty to a state of helplessness."

"Of our army of 150,000, a third, or 50,000, is at posts outside of the United States. When you consider the non-combatant forces in the United States, the mobile army is not much over 50,000 or 60,000."

"So far as our army is concerned we have just about reached our limit of reduction."

### Folly to Disarm Entirely.

Senator Hale (Me.), member of the Naval Affairs Committee, said: "I fully agree with the sentiments expressed in THE NEW YORK HERALD editorial. It is folly to suppose that the United States or any other important nation would agree to disarm entirely. If such a thing were done we would reduce ourselves to a position like that of Guatemala."

"My attention has been directed to a statement made by Mr. Lloyd George in England to the effect that the British

## FLEECE OF \$500,000 BY EXPIATING FATHER'S WRONG

Texan Returns to Sire's Old Home in Pennsylvania to Give Out \$100,000 to Make Amends for \$1,000 Swindle and Sharper Get Him.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
UNIONTOWN, Pa., Aug. 19.—Local and State police are seeking the man or men who fleeced between \$25,000 and \$50,000 from John Samek of Texas when he was fulfilling an obligation to his church for a wrong done by his father.

Incidentally the police are searching also for Samek, who took up the trail of the culprit or culprits and has not been seen since. Friends of Samek sought the aid of the police who failed to appear after telling them he had been swindled out of a large sum and did not intend to rest until he had recovered it, so that he could fulfill his father's wishes.

Seven years ago Samek was swindled for running from \$100 to \$200 a year, the statement that Samek had \$25,000 in cash in his pockets and a certified check for \$100,000, which his father on

his death had asked him to distribute in Fayette county.

According to the story told by Samek, his father, while living in Fayette county several years ago, defrauded a contractor out of \$1,000. On his deathbed the father told the attending priest of his dishonest act, and the latter advised the dying man to instruct the son to distribute \$100,000—one hundred times the amount he had received from the contractor—to the people and churches of Fayette county. If he expected forgiveness, the dying man did as he was told and his son John came to this city where, according to his father's request, he began to expiate his father's wrong.

After leaving Fayette county the elder Samek purchased property in Texas for a small amount. Later five or six all were drilled on his property and the old man was soon worth \$100,000. Virtually all of this property was inherited by the son who disappeared.

What not consider having a navy second to that of any nation. I cannot see any objection to this. "At the same time I believe we should take the same position, that the American should be second to none in the world. I do not see that this is an unfair position for the United States to take."

"Whatever agreement is reached should be with the consideration of the great many factors, such as coast line to protect, the amount of commerce dependent on American fighting ships, the population of the United States and the American possessions, national wealth and the like."

### Must Not Be Left Open to Attack.

Senator New (Ind.), member of the Military Affairs and Foreign Relations committees, said:

"THE NEW YORK HERALD hits the nail squarely on the head in saying that nothing can be done in the way of curtailing our national armaments unless such an agreement is general. Of course we should strive to cut down to the limit that is possible to cut, but it is not safe to reduce to such an extent where we would lay ourselves open to attack."

"It is a fortunate thing that those who will sit at the conference table realize that this is the situation. It is fortunate that we will not be led into a situation of insecurity by a group of fanatics."

Senator Stanley (Ky.) said: "THE NEW YORK HERALD editorial is sound. It should be realized that whatever is done should be done in concert with the other nations of the world. We should avoid getting into a militaristic state of mind, but we must consider our national safety."

Senator McCormick (Ill.), member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "We have high hopes that the Washington conference will result in a sharp limitation of armaments. No informed person presumes that the nations will agree to disarm, willing though they may be to reduce their armed forces and to limit them by protocol of convention. To-day France and Poland maintain the vastest armies, a million and a half men between them. The measure in which they, and especially in which France, will agree to reduce their forces will largely determine the outcome of the conference."

Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said: "I agree with the main conclusions of THE NEW YORK HERALD editorial. Of course we all favor a limitation of armaments to the greatest possible degree consonant with national safety and in accordance with what the American people to anticipate they are no longer to bear a certain burden of taxation for the maintenance of armaments. The approaching conference aims to limit armaments, to achieve a general agreement and this limitation should be general and not individual. The time has not arrived when this country or any other nation undertake to become defenseless in an armed world. There is no doubt the American delegates to the conference will have these facts in mind and the safety of the United States will not be imperiled by quixotic action."

It would be necessary to carry only a small amount anyway. Nor did Judge Hart think the Government's offer of free analysis was intended as a bait to the contrary. Its purpose, as announced from Washington, is to save the public from the possibility of an overdose of wood alcohol. It is perhaps intended to protect the new school of thought since prohibition was not known good stuff under any circumstances."

At room 544 in the Federal Building, where Charles R. A. Egan is in charge of the Government laboratory, it was said that no official notice had yet been received from Washington, opening the laboratory to the public. According to the report from Washington, new branch laboratories have been established throughout the United States to expedite examination of samples taken from violators. "It would be best to be accommodated at all these places."

The opportunity offered by the Government promises to figure frequently in cases under the liquor laws, with defendants protesting that they were just taking the stuff to be tested."

Denies Jurisdiction of U. S. Beyond 3 Miles

Great Britain Won't Recognize Seizure of Boze Ship.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.

The British Government has served notice informally upon the Government that it cannot recognize jurisdiction of the United States on the high seas beyond the three mile limit.

England's attitude, outlined in discussions between the representatives of the British Embassy and the State Department, was prompted by the recent seizure by the Coast Guard of the British schooner Henry L. Marshall, laden with liquors, beyond the three mile limit off the New Jersey coast.

Before formal protest is made, however, British diplomatic representatives here will await the outcome of court proceedings begun by District Attorney Haywood at New York to libel the vessel. As a basis for further action the British Embassy is now investigating questions bearing upon the transfer of the vessel from American to British registry.

### AMERICAN LEGIONARIES VISIT STRASBOURG

French General Hopes U. S. Keeps Troops on Rhine.

By the Associated Press.  
STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine, Aug. 19.—A review of the military garrison, led by the visiting delegation of American Legion members, was held here to-day. Delegates were taken for a three hour cruise on the Rhine in a French naval monitor. At a reception at the City Hall this afternoon Senator Gen. Taft urged the American Legionaries to support France's efforts to keep the American troops on the Rhine. "The continued presence of allied troops is essential to the peace of the world," he declared, "because of the spirit of revenge among the Germans, who do not feel they have been conquered."

Major John G. Emery, national commander of the American Legion, in his reply to the address of welcome, dwelt on the sympathy always felt in the United States for Alsace-Lorraine.

### FRANCE DEMANDS PASSPORTS.

American Travellers Warned to Provide Papers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The French Embassy issued a further warning to-day that relaxation of passport regulations by the United States should not be construed by American travellers as entitling them to enter France without the usual passport and visa.

Numerous cases of Americans arriving on the other side without the necessary papers, it was said, prompted the warning.

### RUM PATROL ANNOUNCED.

Federal Agents to Block Runners From Canada.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—With the announcement here to-day that United States customs authorities will station agents at secret points along the Detroit River to check up on liquor boats coming from Canada, the activities of rum smugglers were believed on the wane.

Action by the customs department followed refusal of Canadian customs authorities to open their books to American officials who sought to obtain the identity of liquor shippers in the Dominion.

### BOREAH ASKS NAMES OF SHIPPING CROOKS

No Mere Incompetency in Board Affairs, Says Idaho Senator.

### DEBATE OVER LASKER

Criticism and Defence During Consideration of \$48,500,000 Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Demand that Congress get the names of men who "had been guilty of crookedness in the affairs of the Shipping Board" was made in the Senate to-day by Senator Boreah (Idaho) during consideration of a deficiency bill of \$48,500,000 for the board.

Senator Boreah declared if officials had failed to keep a record of funds received and paid out, and could give no reason for expenditures and losses, it could not be passed over as mere incompetency, but was "sheer crookedness."

Declaring that the effort to get at the bottom of Shipping Board management was not partisan, Senator Glass (Va.) insisted if crooks should be found they would have to be Democrats and Republicans alike, an opinion in which Senator Boreah agreed.

Throughout the debate on the bill Chairman Lasker was both criticized and defended. Senators New (Ind.), and Williams (Miss.), declared the sooner the Government got rid of the whole Shipping Board outfit the better it would be for the country. Senator Boreah, characterizing it "as a miserable mess," and a "stupendous wreck."

Defending the chairman, the Indiana Senator said that Mr. Dunn, who had been on the job two months and who would not tell Congress how it stood ought to be discharged.

Many Senators said the Government should get out of the shipping business, but declared it could not be done in a day. Discussing future policy, Senator Jones (Wash.), said Chairman Lasker had informed him to-day that he was beginning to think it was wiser not to let the operation of ships to 100 or less, and to build up from that.

Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, declared nothing was to be gained by attempting to turn this matter into politics.

Referring to claims pending against the board, Senator Lodge said: "Who piled them up? The Wilson Administration. Who heaped up these claims? The Wilson Administration. We are trying to get rid of the high debt who Democrats have left behind you."

"We should all get together and deal with this unfortunate legacy of the war," Chairman Warren of the Appropriations Committee, in charge of the bill, said Chairman Lasker had a better grasp of the board's affairs since he appeared recently before a House committee.

"Lasker is able and honest," Senator Warren said, "and he will pull this board out in some shape if we give him proper help."

## 'HAVING IT TESTED,' GOOD BOOZE ALIBI

Ruling From Washington Gives New Hope to the Hooch Carrying Public.

Although the Federal officials charged with the enforcement of prohibition are endeavoring to make the purchase of liquor increasingly difficult, it appears also to be the Government's intention to offer every accommodation to those who want to make sure that the booze in their possession is "good stuff."

The announcement from Washington on Thursday that Government laboratories were to be placed at the disposal of liquor owners, large and small, including the laboratory in the old Post Office Building, raised several questions yesterday in the minds of citizens suspicious of the Government's intentions.

What was to prevent the anxious owner of a quart of what he had been told was bottled in bond, from being arrested on his way to the Federal building to have the liquor tested? And wasn't this paternal interest in the stuff he was drinking perhaps nothing more than a ruse on the part of prohibition officials to find out where he got it?

Harold L. Hart, State prohibition director, was asked if he could wave away this cloud of suspicion. Would permits be necessary to bring booze to the Government chemist? Judge Hart said he didn't think they would. It would be necessary to carry only a small amount anyway. Nor did Judge Hart think the Government's offer of free analysis was intended as a bait to the contrary. Its purpose, as announced from Washington, is to save the public from the possibility of an overdose of wood alcohol. It is perhaps intended to protect the new school of thought since prohibition was not known good stuff under any circumstances."

At room 544 in the Federal Building, where Charles R. A. Egan is in charge of the Government laboratory, it was said that no official notice had yet been received from Washington, opening the laboratory to the public. According to the report from Washington, new branch laboratories have been established throughout the United States to expedite examination of samples taken from violators. "It would be best to be accommodated at all these places."

The opportunity offered by the Government promises to figure frequently in cases under the liquor laws, with defendants protesting that they were just taking the stuff to be tested."

Denies Jurisdiction of U. S. Beyond 3 Miles

Great Britain Won't Recognize Seizure of Boze Ship.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.

The British Government has served notice informally upon the Government that it cannot recognize jurisdiction of the United States on the high seas beyond the three mile limit.

England's attitude, outlined in discussions between the representatives of the British Embassy and the State Department, was prompted by the recent seizure by the Coast Guard of the British schooner Henry L. Marshall, laden with liquors, beyond the three mile limit off the New Jersey coast.

Before formal protest is made, however, British diplomatic representatives here will await the outcome of court proceedings begun by District Attorney Haywood at New York to libel the vessel. As a basis for further action the British Embassy is now investigating questions bearing upon the transfer of the vessel from American to British registry.

AMERICAN LEGIONARIES VISIT STRASBOURG

French General Hopes U. S. Keeps Troops on Rhine.

By the Associated Press.  
STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine, Aug. 19.—A review of the military garrison, led by the visiting delegation of American Legion members, was held here to-day. Delegates were taken for a three hour cruise on the Rhine in a French naval monitor. At a reception at the City Hall this afternoon Senator Gen. Taft urged the American Legionaries to support France's efforts to keep the American troops on the Rhine. "The continued presence of allied troops is essential to the peace of the world," he declared, "because of the spirit of revenge among the Germans, who do not feel they have been conquered."

Major John G. Emery, national commander of the American Legion, in his reply to the address of welcome, dwelt on the sympathy always felt in the United States for Alsace-Lorraine.

FRANCE DEMANDS PASSPORTS.

American Travellers Warned to Provide Papers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The French Embassy issued a further warning to-day that relaxation of passport regulations by the United States should not be construed by American travellers as entitling them to enter France without the usual passport and visa.

Numerous cases of Americans arriving on the other side without the necessary papers, it was said, prompted the warning.

### BOREAH ASKS NAMES OF SHIPPING CROOKS

No Mere Incompetency in Board Affairs, Says Idaho Senator.

DEBATE OVER LASKER

Criticism and Defence During Consideration of \$48,500,000 Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Demand that Congress get the names of men who "had been guilty of crookedness in the affairs of the Shipping Board" was made in the Senate to-day by Senator Boreah (Idaho) during consideration of a deficiency bill of \$48,500,000 for the board.

Senator Boreah declared if officials had failed to keep a record of funds received and paid out, and could give no reason for expenditures and losses, it could not be passed over as mere incompetency, but was "sheer crookedness."

Declaring that the effort to get at the bottom of Shipping Board management was not partisan, Senator Glass (Va.) insisted if crooks should be found they would have to be Democrats and Republicans alike, an opinion in which Senator Boreah agreed.

Throughout the debate on the bill Chairman Lasker was both criticized and defended. Senators New (Ind.), and Williams (Miss.), declared the sooner the Government got rid of the whole Shipping Board outfit the better it would be for the country. Senator Boreah, characterizing it "as a miserable mess," and a "stupendous wreck."

Defending the chairman, the Indiana Senator said that Mr. Dunn, who had been on the job two months and who would not tell Congress how it stood ought to be discharged.

Many Senators said the Government should get out of the shipping business, but declared it could not be done in a day. Discussing future policy, Senator Jones (Wash.), said Chairman Lasker had informed him to-day that he was beginning to think it was wiser not to let the operation of ships to 100 or less, and to build up from that.

Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, declared nothing was to be gained by attempting to turn this matter into politics.

Referring to claims pending against the board, Senator Lodge said: "Who piled them up? The Wilson Administration. Who heaped up these claims? The Wilson Administration. We are trying to get rid of the high debt who Democrats have left behind you."

"We should all get together and deal with this unfortunate legacy of the war," Chairman Warren of the Appropriations Committee, in charge of the bill, said Chairman Lasker had a better grasp of the board's affairs since he appeared recently before a House committee.

"Lasker is able and honest," Senator Warren said, "and he will pull this board out in some shape if we give him proper help."

## SHOP CRAFT RULES SPLI LABOR BOARD

Wharton Issues First Minority Report in Protesting Railway Wages Cut.

### TRAINMEN NOT AFFECTED

Emergency Workers Assert Order Will Reduce Pay Under Pre-War Basis.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The United States Railroad Labor Board to-day approved in effect the shop craft rules relating to overtime payment as provided in the national agreement of the wartime Railroad Administration, but directed that the railroads need not pay overtime for absolutely necessary work performed on Sundays and holidays.

For the first time in the history of the board a minority member made public a dissenting report, A. O. Wharton, formerly president of the railroad division of the American Federation of Labor, insisting on recognition of the national agreement rules without change.

The majority report was signed by Judge R. M. Barton and the other five members, two of whom represent the public, the two roads and one the unions.

One hundred and thirty-seven railroads in all parts of the country, including the American lines of the Canadian-Grand Trunk System; the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor and the six federated shop crafts, are affected by the decision.

The decision probably will be applied to all other lines as fast as their cases come before the board.

"The Railroad Labor Board has decided," the majority report says, "that the seven rules approved by the board, corresponding to the seven rules of the national agreement, are just and reasonable, and that the railroad should be bound by the carriers set out under the caption 'Parties to the Dispute,' except in such instances as any particular carrier may have agreed with its employees upon any one or more of said rules; in which case the rule or rules agreed upon by the carrier and its employees shall apply on said road."

Seven Rules Are Involved.

Seven rules affecting the overtime pay of the shop employees on 137 roads are involved in to-day's decision. The roads approved for modification of the national agreement rules, entered into during wartime Railroad Administration, and the majority modified certain ones. Among the changes the majority ruled that:

Employees regularly called for Sunday and holiday work and performing tasks absolutely necessary for continuous operation of the roads shall not receive a half a day, but only pay on the same basis as for week days. No work not absolutely necessary is to be performed on Sundays.

Employees at the completion of eight hours work may be required to work two hours overtime before being released for meals instead of one hour, as now provided.

Employees called for work and not working, or called for work and working two hours and four minutes or less will be paid for four hours overtime. Instead of five hours under existing rules.

Employees called one hour or less before their regular time will be paid time and one-half for the overtime. Instead of the present five hours allowance.

When called away from home will not be allowed overtime for hours spent sleeping, provided they receive at least four hours relief out of every twenty-four.

Employees regularly assigned to perform road work and paid on a monthly basis will continue to be paid on the basis of 243 hours a month, instead of the present 263 hours, with no overtime allowed for hours worked in excess of eight a day, and no time deducted for less than eight hours work, unless the employee lays off of his own accord.

The dissenting opinion of A. O. Wharton was a surprise, as the policy followed by the board since its inception a year and a half ago has been to thresh out all disputes in executive session and present the majority decision as a unanimous report. Mr. Wharton particularly interested in this case as he was the president of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor at the time President Wilson appointed him to the board.

Mr. Wharton objected to the rule which fixes the salary basis of employees engaged in emergency road work as 24 hours a month, while the unions claimed a salary basis of 263 hours, including Sundays and seven holidays during the year. The unions contended the emergency employees were effecting duty twenty-four hours a day 365 days a year because they are subject to call at any time.

Sees Extra Cut of \$15 a Month.

"The board's decision," Mr. Wharton's opinion says, "means that in addition to the reduction in their monthly salary of 8 cents an hour (under the recent wage cut), based on 243 hours a month, as compared with a decrease for other monthly paid employees on a basis of 204 hours per month, that they are on August 1, 1921, to suffer a further reduction of approximately \$15 a month by arbitrarily reducing the number of hours from 243 to 242 a month as the basis of arriving at the monthly salary."

Mr. Wharton presented figures which he said, showed these employees would receive under the majority decision \$2 a month less than they were getting in 1919. At that time, he said, their average salary was \$139 a month, and continued so until April 30, 1920, when the board raised them to \$223.50. The recent wage cut reduced them to \$203.50 a month, he said, and to-day's decision brings them down to \$187.

Shake It Till Frost

till frost coats the glass as heavily as old Jack coats the window panes. Stick in the fragrant mint. Then it's right for sipping. Don't page Mr. Volstead. It's just Knickerbocker lemonade made with a dash of maraschino—a cherry nestling beside the mint at the top.

There's no "kick" in a drink made with Knickerbocker Ice—provided the other ingredients be of the same high standard. Knickerbocker Ice is made from 4 times filtered water, frozen in sanitary containers and delivered in clean wagons.

Knickerbocker Ice Company

Shake It Till Frost

till frost coats the glass as heavily as old Jack coats the window panes. Stick in the fragrant mint. Then it's right for sipping. Don't page Mr. Volstead. It's just Knickerbocker lemonade made with a dash of maraschino—a cherry nestling beside the mint at the top.

There's no "kick" in a drink made with Knickerbocker Ice—provided the other ingredients be of the same high standard. Knickerbocker Ice is made from 4 times filtered water, frozen in sanitary containers and delivered in clean wagons.

Knickerbocker Ice Company

Shake It Till Frost

till frost coats the glass as heavily as old Jack coats the window panes. Stick in the fragrant mint. Then it's right for sipping. Don't page Mr. Volstead. It's just Knickerbocker lemonade made with a dash of maraschino—a cherry nestling beside the mint at the top.

There's no "kick" in a drink made with Knickerbocker Ice—provided the other ingredients be of the same high standard. Knickerbocker Ice is made from 4 times filtered water, frozen in sanitary containers and delivered in clean wagons.

Knickerbocker Ice Company

Shake It Till Frost

till frost coats the glass as heavily as old Jack coats the window panes. Stick in the fragrant mint. Then it's right for sipping. Don't page Mr. Volstead. It's just Knickerbocker lemonade made with a dash of maraschino—a cherry nestling beside the mint at the top.